

REMARKS

The following remarks form a full and complete response to the Office Action dated October 14, 2009. Claims 1-15 remain pending. Claim 11 was previously withdrawn.

The Office Action has required an Election of Species requiring that Applicants choose to elect for prosecution the claims related to either Films or Foils. In particular, the Office Action asserts that “Films and Foils are different in the English language, and are further distinguishable when compared to German.” See Office Action at 2. Applicants disagree.

In response to the election of species requirement, Applicants elect with traverse the species relating to foil, which includes claims 1-10 and 12-15. Applicants traverse the election of species requirement on the following grounds:

The German term “Foilen” contained in the German specification of present application relates to both foils and films. In fact, in the “Note in Response to Translation,” the Office Action expresses an understanding that the German term “Folie” comprises both “films” and “foils.” See Office Action at 2. Additionally, citation was made to passages of “Römpp Chemie Lexikon” and “Langenscheidt’s Dictionary.” *Id.* According to page 1419 of Römpp, the term “Folie” identifies “thin, flat, flexible, wound up wraps of metal or plastics,” while according to page 1355 of Römpp, the German term “Film” identifies “thin membranes or foils used for covering, overlaying or enwrapping as well as thin continuous layers which may intrude into a structure of a substance.” Thus, the skilled person would understand that there is a conceptual

intersection between the two German terms “Folie” and “Film” that covers particularly thin foils, e.g., such solid, “self-supporting” films that are not liquid or aqueous in the sense of a film of oil or water.

Further supporting this, Applicants enclose excerpts from Merriam Webster and the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries. According to Webster’s, the English term “Film” may be understood as a “thin skin or membranous cover,” “a thin covering or coating” or “an exceedingly thin layer.” The “Oxford Advanced Lerner’s Dictionary” discusses “film” in the sense of a “film of dust” or a “film of oil on water. Further, the “American Heritage Dictionary” describes “film” in the sense of “a film of dust.” Thus the English term “film” and the German term “Film” cover substantially the same subject matter: exceptionally thin coatings or layers that are on the one hand solid and “self-supporting,” or on the other hand, liquid or aqueous.

Similarly, the English term “foil” and the German term “Folie” can be said to cover substantially the same subject matter. For instance, the enclosed excerpt of Merriam-Webster Dictionary regards a foil as a “very thin sheet material” or a “thin piece of material” while the German term “Folie” is similarly defined in the present application (*cf.* ¶0029 of the English specification of the present Application), whereas the thickness of a “Folie” can be from 6 to 150 μm , e.g., 6 to 8 μm for thinner “Folien” and 100 to 130 μm for thicker “Folien.”

As a consequence, the “Folien” addressed in the present application could be equally translated into English as “(thin) foils” and “(self-supporting) films.” Thus, the basis for election is factually flawed. Accordingly, Applicants submit that the election of species requirement is improper and should be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above, Applicants submit that the application is now in condition for allowance and request that the Office allow claims 1-10 and 12-15 and pass this application to issue.

In the event that this paper is not timely filed, the Applicants respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time. Any fees for such an extension together with any additional fees may be charged to Counsel's Deposit Account No. 02-2135.

If for any reason the Examiner determines that the application is not now in condition for allowance, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact, by telephone, the Applicants' undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this application.

Date: November 16, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

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Main Entry: ³foilFunction: *noun*

Etymology: Middle English, leaf, from Anglo-French *feuille*, *feuille* (from Latin *folia*, plural of *folium*) & *ful*, from Latin *folium* — more at [BLADE](#)

Date: 14th century

1 : very thin sheet metal <aluminum foil>2 : a thin piece of material (as metal) put under an inferior or paste stone to add color or brilliance

3 : someone or something that serves as a contrast to another <acted as a foil for a comedian>

4 a : an indentation between cusps in Gothic tracery b : one of several arcs that enclose a complex figure

5 : HYDROFOIL 1

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"foil." *Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary*. 2009.
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APA Style

foil. (2009). In *Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary*.
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Main Entry: 'film'

Pronunciation: \ˈfɪlm, Southern also ˈfi(ə)m\

Function: *noun*

Usage: *often attributive*

Etymology: Middle English *filme*, from Old English *filmen*; akin to Greek *pelma* sole of the foot, Old English *fell* skin — more at [FELL](#)

Date: before 12th century

1 **a** : a thin skin or membranous covering : [PELLICLE](#) **b** : an abnormal [growth](#) on or in the eye

2 : a thin covering or coating <a film of ice>

3 **a** : an exceedingly thin layer : [LAMINA](#) **b** (1) : a thin [flexible](#) transparent sheet (as of plastic) used especially as a wrapping (2) : a thin sheet of [cellulose](#) acetate or nitrocellulose coated with a radiation-sensitive emulsion for taking photographs

4 : [MOTION PICTURE](#)

— *film·less* \-ləs\ *adjective*

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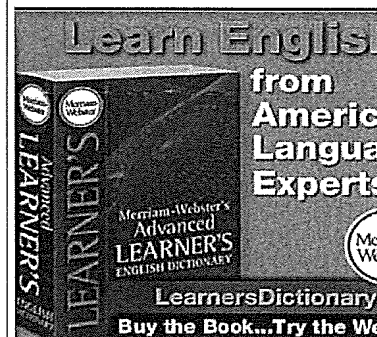
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filament / final

have a part; be prominent: ~ in history/in a play. He ~s in all the books on the subject. 3 [VP15B] ~ *sth/sb out*, calculate; think about until one understands: I can't ~ that man out. He puzzles me. 4 [VP3A] ~ *on sth*, (US) reckon or count on: They ~d on your arriving early. **fig-ured** *adj* ornamented; decorated: a ~d glass window, with designs, e.g. in stained glass; ~d silk, with patterns or designs on it.

fila-ment /'fɪləmənt/ *n* [C] slender thread, e.g. of wire in an electric light bulb: a ~ lamp.

fila-ture /'fɪlətʃə(r)/ *n* workshop in which raw silk is reeled from cocoons.

fil-bert /'fɪlbət/ *n* (nut of a) cultivated hazel.

filch /'fɪltʃ/ *vt* [VP6A] pilfer; steal (sth of small value).

file¹ /'faɪl/ *n* metal tool with roughened surface(s) for cutting or smoothing hard substances. ⇨ the illu at tool. □ *vt* [VP6A, 22, 15A] use a ~ on; make smooth with a ~; remove, cut through, with a ~: ~ one's fingernails; ~ sth smooth; ~ an iron rod in two. **fil-ings** /'faɪlɪŋz/ *n* *pl* bits ~d off or removed by a ~.

file² /'faɪl/ *n* [C] holder, cover, case, box, drawer etc for keeping papers, etc together and in order for reference purposes, usu with wires, metal rods or other devices on which the papers, etc may be threaded: Where's the ~ of 'The Times'? We have placed the correspondence on our ~s. *on* ~, on or in a ~. □ *vt* [VP6A, 15B] place on or in a ~; place on record: ~ an application; Please ~ (away) these letters; a ~ing clerk, one who ~s correspondence, etc.

file³ /'faɪl/ *n* line of persons or things one behind the other; (mil) man in the front rank and the man or men straight behind him: a single ~; in Indian ~, in one line, one behind the other. **the rank and ~**, common soldiers (privates, corporals, 'other ranks'); (fig) ordinary, undistinguished persons. □ *vi* [VP2C] march in ~: The men ~d in/out, came or went in/out.

fil-ial /'fɪliəl/ *adj* of a son or daughter: ~ duty/piety.

fil-i-bus-ter /'fɪlibastə(r)/ *n* (US) member of a legislature who tries to prevent the passage of a bill by making long speeches, etc. □ *vi* act as a ~.

fil-ligree /'fɪlɪɡri/ *n* [U] ornamental lace-like work of gold, silver or copper ware: (attrib) a ~ brooch; ~ ear-rings.

fil-lings /'fɪlɪŋz/ *n* *pl* ⇨ *file*¹.

fill¹ /'fɪl/ *n* 1 full supply; as much as is wanted: eat/drink one's ~. **have one's ~ of sth**, (colloq) have as much as one can bear. 2 enough to fill sth: a ~ of tobacco, enough to fill a pipe. ~ing *n* sth put in to ~ sth: a ~ing in a tooth.

fill² /'fɪl/ *vt*, *vi* 1 [VP6A, 14, 15B, 12B, 13B, 2A, C] ~ (with), make or become full; occupy all the space in: ~ a hole with sand/a tank with petrol. Tears ~ed her eyes. I was ~ed with admiration. The smoke ~ed the room. Go and ~ this bucket with water for me/~ me (less usu) this bucket with water. The hall soon ~ed. The wind ~ed the sails. The sails ~ed (= swelled out) with wind. ~ *in*, add what is necessary to make complete: ~ *in* an application form, write one's name, and other particulars required; ~ *in* an outline, add details, etc. ~ *out*, (a) make or become larger, rounded or fatter: Her cheeks began to ~ out. (b) (esp US) = ~ *in*. ~ *up*, make or become quite full: ~ up with petrol; ~ up a tank. The channel

of the river ~ed up with mud. ~ing station, (US) place where petrol, oil, etc may be bought. Cf *service station*, where repairs may be done. 2 [VP6A] hold a position and do the necessary work; put (sb) in a position: The vacancy has already been ~ed. He ~s the office satisfactorily, performs the duties well. ~ the bill, (colloq) meet one's needs: These new machines really ~ the bill. 3 [VP6A] execute, carry out an order/etc: ~ a doctor's prescription.

fil-let /'fɪlt/ *n* 1 band (often ornamental) worn to keep the hair in place. 2 slice of fish or meat without bones. □ *vt* [VP6A] cut (fish) into ~s: ~ed plaice.

fil-lip /'fɪlɪp/ *n* [C] quick, smart blow or stroke given with a finger; (fig) incentive or stimulus: an ~ advertising campaign that gave a fresh ~ to sales.

fil-ly /'fɪli/ *n* (-lies) female foal. ⇨ *colt*¹.

film¹ /'fɪlm/ *n* 1 [C] thin coating or covering: a ~ of dust; a ~ of oil on water; a ~ of mist. 2 [C, U] roll or sheet of thin flexible material for use in photography: a roll (US = spool) of ~; expose 50 feet of ~; ~ stock, cinema ~ not yet exposed; ~-strip, length of ~ with a number of photographs (of scenes, diagrams, etc) to be shown on a screen separately (not as a motion picture). 3 [C] motion picture. a ~ *première*, first showing of a cinema film. ~ *test*, photographic test of sb who wishes to act for the ~s. ~ *star*, well-known cinema actor or actress. **filmy** *adj* (-ier, -iest) like a ~(1): ~y clouds.

film² /'fɪlm/ *vt*, *vi* 1 [VP6A] take a motion picture of: ~ a play. 2 [VP6A, 2A, C] cover, become covered, with a film(1): The scene ~ed over. 3 [VP2A, C] be well, badly suited for reproduction on the ~s: She ~s well. ~able /-əbəl/ *adj* (of a novel, etc) suitable for ~ing.

fil-ter /'fɪltə(r)/ *n* apparatus (containing, e.g. sand, charcoal, paper, cloth) for holding back solid substances in an impure liquid passed through it; coloured glass (as used on a camera lens) which allows light of certain wave-lengths to pass through; (in radio) device which separates alternating current of one frequency from others. ~ *tip*, cigarette end containing material that acts as a ~ (for nicotine, etc). Hence, ~tipped *adj* □ *vt*, *vi* [VP6A, 14, 15B, 2A, C] 1 (cause to) flow through a ~; purify (a liquid) by using a ~. 2 (fig, of a crowd, road traffic, news, ideas, etc) make a way, pass or flow: new ideas ~ing into people's minds. The news of the defeat ~ed through. 3 (of traffic in GB) be allowed to pass or turn to the left when traffic going straight ahead or to the right is held up by a red light.

filth /'fɪlθ/ *n* [U] disgusting dirt; obscenity. ~y *adj* (-ier, -iest) ~ily /-əli/ *adv* ~iness *n*

fin /'fɪn/ *n* ⇨ the illu at fish; sea, one of those parts of a fish used in swimming; thing shaped like or used in the same way as a fin, e.g. the 'tail-fin' of an aircraft.

fi-nal /'fɪnəl/ *adj* 1 coming at the end: the ~ chapter of a book. 2 putting an end to doubt or argument: a ~ decision/judgement. □ *n* 1 (often *pl*) last of a series of examinations or contests: the law ~s; take one's ~s; the tennis ~s, at the end of a tournament; the Cup F~, last football match in a series. 2 (colloq) edition of a newspaper published latest in the day: 'Late night ~'. ~ist /-ɪst/ *n* 1 player who takes part in the last of a series of contests. 2 undergraduate in his ~ year.

~ly /-li/ *adv* 1 lastly; in conclusion. 2 once, for all: settle a matter ~ly.

fi-nale /'fɪnəli/ *n* (music) last movement of instrumental composition, e.g. a symphony; cl ing scene of an opera; end.

fi-nal-ity /'fɪnæləti/ *n* [U] state or quality of be final: speak with an air of ~, giving the impression that there is nothing more to be said done.

fi-nal-ize /'fɪnəlaɪz/ *vt* [VP6A] give a final form

fi-nance /'fɪnæns/ *n* 1 [U] (science of) management of (esp public) money: an exper ~; the Minister of F~ (in GB called the Chancellor of the Exchequer). ~ *house/compa* one that provides ~ for hire-purchase sales. 2 (money (esp of a government or a business company): Are the country's ~s sound? □ *vt* [VP] provide money for (a scheme, etc).

fi-nan-cial /'fɪnænsjəl/ *adj* of finance: in ~ *di culties*, short of money; a ~ *centre*, e.g. London New York; the ~ *year*, the annual period which accounts are made up. **fi-nan-cially** /-ədvi/ *adv*

fin-an-cier /'fɪnænsiə(r)/ *US*: 'fɪnən'siər/ *n* per skilled in finance; capitalist.

finch /'fɪntʃ/ *n* kinds of small bird (usu with a c tinctive epithet or prefix, as 'chaff', 'green ~', 'bull-~).

find¹ /'faɪnd/ *n* [C] finding; sth found, esp sth va able or pleasing: I made a great ~ in a seco hand bookshop yesterday, found a rare or value old book. ~er *n* 1 person who ~s sth: Los diamond ring: ~er will be rewarded. 2 lens i camera ('view-~er) or telescope used to ~ object to be photographed, examined, etc. ~ *n* (usu *pl*) 1 what has been learnt as the resul inquiry: the ~ings of the Commission. 2 wha determined by a jury, etc. ⇨ *find*² (9).

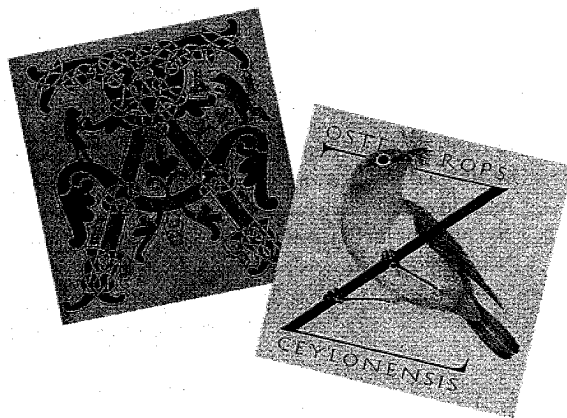
find² /'faɪnd/ *vt* (*pt*, *pp* found /'faʊnd/) 1 [VP, 12B, 13B] get back, after a search, (sth/sb lost, behind, forgotten, etc): Did you ever ~ that you lost? Please help Mary to ~ her hat. Please Mary her hat/~ Mary's hat for her. The miss child has not been found yet. ~ *one's place* (book, etc), turn to the page where one wishes continue reading etc. ~ *one's voice/tongue*, able to speak (after being silent because of sh ness, etc). 2 [VP6A, 12A, 13A, 15A, B] get or c cover (sth/sb not lost, forgotten, etc) after sear experience or effort: ~ a cure/remedy (for s ~ a solution/an answer (to a problem); ~ (t time to do sth. They dug five metres and t found water. I can ~ nothing new to say on subject. Did you ~ him what he wanted? I couldn't ~ the way in/out/back. Where will t ~ money for the journey? She soon found fav with her employer. ⇨ *favour*¹ (1). I can't ~ t to read. At last he found courage to ask Jan marry him. ~ *fault* (with), ⇨ *fault*. ~ *or feet*, (a) be able to stand and walk, e.g. as a b does: How old was the baby when it began to ~ feet? (b) become able to act independently, wi out the help and guidance of others. ~ *ones* discover one's vocation; learn one's powers abilities and how to use them. ⇨ also 5 below it in *one's heart to do sth*, (chiefly neg interr with *can/could*) be so unkind or callou to: How can you ~ it in your heart to drown tl little kittens? 3 [VP6A, 15A, B] arrive at natura Rivers ~ their way to the sea. Water always

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1974

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file clerk *n.* A clerk who maintains the files and records of an office.
filefish (fil'fīsh') *n., pl. filefishes* Any of various chiefly tropical marine fishes of the family Balistidae, related to and resembling triggerfishes, with a flat body and rough spiny scales.
filename also **file name** (fil'nām') *n.* A name given to a computer file to distinguish it from other files, often containing an extension that identifies it by type.

File (fi-lēn', fi-) *n.* **Edward Albert** 1860–1937. American merchant who built William Filene and Sons, a successful dry goods store, and promoted the American credit union movement.

file server *n.* A computer that controls a central repository of data that can be downloaded or manipulated in some manner by a client.

fillet (fi-lā', fil'ā') *n.* A net or lace with a simple pattern of squares. [French, from Old French, diminutive of *fil*, thread, from Latin *filum*.] **FILE**]

fillet (fi-lā', fil'ā') *n.* Variant of **fillet** (sense 2). ♦ *v.* Variant of **fillet** (sense 2).

filet mignon (fi-lā' mēn-yōn', fil'ā) *n., pl. filets mignons* (fi-lā' mēn-yōn', fil'ā) A small, round, very choice cut of beef from the loin. [French: *filet*, fillet + *mignon*, dainty.]

File Transfer Protocol (fil) *n.* FTP.

filial (fil'ē-əl, fē'lē-) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or befitting a son or daughter: *filial respect*. 2. Having or assuming the relationship of child or offspring to parent. 3. *Genetics* Of or relating to a generation or the sequence of generations following the parental generation. [Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin *filialis*, from Latin *filius*, son. See **filio** in Appendix I.] —**filially** *adv.*

filiate (fil'ē-āt') *tr.v. -ated, -ating, -ates* *Law* To determine officially the paternity of (a child born out of wedlock, for example). [Medieval Latin *filialis*, *filialis*, to acknowledge as a son, from Latin *filius*, son. See **dhā** in Appendix I.]

filiation (fil'ē-ā-shən) *n.* 1a. The condition or fact of being the child of a certain parent. b. *Law* Judicial determination of paternity. 2. Line of descent; derivation. 3a. The act or fact of forming a new branch, as of a society or language group. b. The branch thus formed.

filibuster (fil'ə-būs'tər) *n.* 1a. The use of obstructionist tactics, especially prolonged speechmaking, for the purpose of delaying legislative action. b. An instance of the use of this delaying tactic. 2. An adventurer who engages in a private military action in a foreign country. ♦ *v. -tered, -tering, -ters* —*intr.* 1. To use obstructionist tactics in legislative body. 2. To take part in a private military action in a foreign country. —*tr.* To use a filibuster against (a legislative measure, for example). [From Spanish *filibustero*, freebooter, from French *filibustier*, from Dutch *vrijbouter*, pirate. See **FREEBOOTER**.] —**filibusterer** *n.*

filiform (fil'ə-fōrm', fil'ə-) *adj.* Having the form of or resembling thread or filament. [Latin *filum*, thread; see **g^{whi}** in Appendix I + **FORM**.]

filigree (fil'i-grē) *n.* 1. Delicate and intricate ornamental work made from gold, silver, or other fine twisted wire. 2a. An intricate, delicate, or fanciful ornamentation. b. A design resembling such ornamentation: *filigrees of frosting on a cake*. ♦ *tr.v. -greed, -greeing, -grees* To decorate with or as if with filigree. [Alteration of French *filigrane*, from Italian *filigrana*: Latin *filum*, thread; see **g^{whi}** in Appendix I + *stin* *grānum*, grain; see **grē** in Appendix I.]

filigree (fil'ing) *n.* 1. The act or an instance of using a file. 2. A parcle or shaving removed by a file: *metal filings*.

filioptic (fil'ē-ō-pi'tis-tik) *adj.* Of or relating to an often immoderate reverence for forebears or tradition. [Latin *filius*, son; see **FILIAL** + **PIETISTIC**.]

filipino (fil'ə-pē'nō) *n.* A Filipino woman or girl. [Spanish *filipino*, feminine of *filipino*, Filipino. See **FILIPINO**.] —**filipino** *adj.*

filipino (fil'ə-pē'nō) *n., pl. -nos* 1. A native or inhabitant of the Philippines. 2. The Austronesian language that is based on Tagalog, and is the official language of the Philippines. ♦ *adj.* Of or relating to the Philippines or its peoples, languages, or cultures. [Spanish *filipino*, from *(Islas) Filipinas*, Philippine (Islands).]

fill (fil) *v.* **filled, fill·ing, fills** —*tr.* 1a. To put into (a container, for example) as much as can be held: *fill a glass with milk*. b. To supply or provide to the fullest extent: *filled the mall with new stores*. c. To build up level of (low-lying land) with material such as earth or gravel. d. To stop or plug up (an opening, for example). e. To repair a cavity of (a tooth). f. To add a foreign substance to (cloth or wood, for example). a. To satiate, as with food and drink. b. To satisfy or meet; fulfill: *fill requirements*. See synonyms at **satisfy**. c. To complete (something) by insertion or addition: *fill in the blanks*. d. To supply with material, such as writing, an inscription, or an illustration: *filled the blank spaces in the page with notes*. 3. To supply as required: *fill a prescription*; *fill an order*. 4a. To place a person in: *fill a job vacancy*. b. To possess and discharge the duties of; hold: *fill a post*. 5a. To occupy the whole of; percolate: *Music filled the room*. b. To spread throughout: *Fear filled the city*. To engage or occupy completely; make full: *filled the child's mind with range ideas*; *a story that filled our hearts with joy*. 6. To cover the surface (an inexpensive metal) with a layer of precious metal, such as gold. 7. *naut.* a. To cause (a sail) to swell. b. To adjust (a yard) so that wind will cause a sail to swell. —*intr.* To become full. ♦ *n.* 1. An amount added to make full, complete, or satisfied: *eat one's fill*. 2. Material for filling a container, cavity, or passage. 3a. A built-up piece of land; an embankment. b. The material, such as earth or gravel, used for this.

phrasal verbs: **fill in** 1. *Informal* To provide with information that is essential or newly acquired: *I wasn't there—would you fill me in?* 2. To act as a substitute; stand in: *an understudy who filled in at the last minute*.

fill out 1. To complete (a form, for example) by providing required information: *carefully filled out the job application*. 2. To become or make more fleshy: *He filled out after age 35*. —**idioms:** **fill (someone's) shoes** To assume someone's position or duties. **fill the bill** *Informal* To serve a particular purpose. [Middle English *fillen*, from Old English *fyl-lan*. See **pelē** in Appendix I.] —**fill/a·ble** *adj.*

filled gold (fid) *n.* A relatively inexpensive metal such as brass with a surface layer of bonded gold.

filled milk *n.* Skim milk with vegetable oils added to substitute for butterfat.

fill·er (fil'ər) *n.* One that fills, as: a. Something added to augment weight or size or fill space. b. A composition, especially a semisolid that hardens on drying, used to fill pores, cracks, or holes in wood, plaster, or other construction surfaces before finishing. c. Tobacco used to form the body of a cigar. d. A short item used to fill space in a publication. e. Something, such as a news item, public-service message, or music, used to fill time in a radio or television presentation. f. A sheaf of loose papers used to fill a notebook or binder. g. *Architecture* An element, such as a plate, used to fill the space between two supporting members.

filler (fil'ər) *n.* See table at **CURRENCY**. [Hungarian, from Middle High German *viertel*, quarter (a coin), from Old High German *fiorteil*, a fourth: *fiordo*, fourth; see **k^wetwer** in Appendix I + *teil*, part; see **dail** in Appendix I.]

fillet (fil'it) *n.* 1. A narrow strip of ribbon or similar material, often worn as a headband. 2. Also **filet** (fi-lā', fil'ā') a. A strip or compact piece of boneless meat or fish, especially the beef tenderloin. b. A boneless strip of meat rolled and tied, as for roasting. 3. *Architecture* a. A thin flat molding used as separation between or ornamentation for larger moldings. b. A ridge between the indentations of a fluted column. 4. A narrow decorative line impressed onto the cover of a book. 5. *Heraldry* A narrow horizontal band placed in the lower fourth area of the chief. 6. *Anatomy* A loop-shaped band of fibers, such as the lemniscus. ♦ *tr.v. -leted, -leting, -lets* 1. To bind or decorate with or as if with a fillet. 2. Also **filet** (fi-lā', fil'ā') To slice, bone, or make into fillets. [Middle English *filet*, from Old French, diminutive of *fil*, thread, from Latin *filum*. See **g^{whi}** in Appendix I.]

fill-in (fil'in') *n. Informal* 1. One that serves as a substitute for another. 2. A short informative summary.

filling (fil'ing) *n.* 1. An act or instance of filling. 2. Something used to fill a space, cavity, or container: *a gold filling in a tooth*. 3. An edible mixture used to fill pastries, sandwiches, or cakes: *a pie filling*. See **Regional Note** at **frosting**. 4. The horizontal threads that cross the warp in weaving; weft.

filling station *n.* See **service station** (sense 1).

fillip (fil'ip) *n.* 1. A snap or light blow made by pressing a fingertip against the thumb and suddenly releasing it. 2. An embellishment that excites or stimulates: *"Spritely tabasco onions, just a little crunch for the top, were an added fillip"* (Alison Arnett). 3. One that is trivial or of little importance. ♦ *tr.v. -liped, -lipping, -lips* 1. To strike or propel rapidly by as or as if by a fillip: *filliped his finger against my ear*; *filliped the pretzel across the counter*. 2. To stimulate or arouse. [Imitative.]

Fillmore (fil'mōr', -mōr') *Millard* 1800–1874. The 13th President of the United States (1850–1853), who succeeded to office after the death of Zachary Taylor. He struggled to keep the nation unified but lost the support of his Whig Party by attempting to enforce the Fugitive Slave Act in the North.

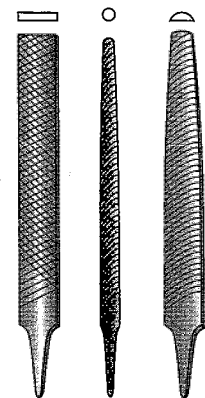
fill-up (fil'up') *n.* The act or an instance of filling up something, especially a gasoline tank: *offered a free car wash with each fill-up*.

fil·ly (fil'ē) *n., pl. -lies* 1. A young female horse. 2. *Informal* A lively, high-spirited girl or young woman. [Middle English *filli*, from Old Norse *fylla*. See **pau** in Appendix I.]

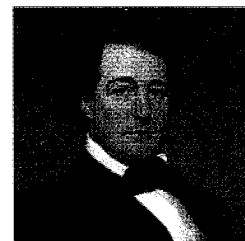
film (film) *n.* 1. A thin skin or membrane. 2. A thin, opaque, abnormal coating on the cornea of the eye. 3. A thin covering or coating: *a film of dust on the piano*. 4. A thin, flexible, transparent sheet, as of plastic, used in wrapping or packaging. 5a. A thin sheet or strip of flexible material, such as a cellulose derivative or a thermoplastic resin, coated with a photosensitive emulsion and used to make photographic negatives or transparencies. b. A thin sheet or strip of developed photographic negatives or transparencies. 6a. A movie. b. Movies considered as a group. 7. A coating of magnetic alloys on glass used in manufacturing computer storage devices. ♦ *v. filmed, film·ing, films* —*tr.* 1. To cover with or as if with a film. 2. To make a movie of or based on: *film a rocket launch*; *film a scene from a ballet*. —*intr.* 1. To become coated or obscured with or as if with a film: *The window filmed over with moisture*. 2. To make or shoot scenes for a movie. [Middle English, from Old English *filmen*. See **pel** in Appendix I.]

Word History One indication of the gulf between us and our Victorian predecessors is that the *Oxford English Dictionary* fascicle containing the word **film**, published in 1896, does not have the sense "a motion picture." The one hint of the future to be found among still familiar older senses of the word, such as "a thin skin or membranous coating" or "an abnormal thin coating on the cornea," is the sense of **film** that is used in photography, a sense referring to a coating of material, such as gelatin, that could substitute for a photographic plate or be used on a plate or on photographic paper. Thus a word that has been with us since Old English times took on this new use, first recorded in 1845, which has since developed and now refers to an art form, a sense first recorded in 1920.

film·dom (film'dəm) *n.* 1. The movie industry. 2. The people employed in the movie industry. In both senses also called **moviedom**.



file
left to right: double-cut flat file, single-cut round file, and single-cut half-round file



Millard Fillmore

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| a pat | oi boy |
| a pay | ou out |
| ar care | oo took |
| a father | oo boot |
| e pet | u cut |
| e be | ur urge |
| i pit | th thin |
| i pie | th this |
| ir pier | hw which |
| o pot | zh vision |
| o toe | a about, item |
| o paw | ♦ regionalism |

Stress marks: / (primary)
(secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shə-nē-rē)